

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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MEHRINGER, DOANE & SMITH.

OFFICE—CORNER OF MAIN CROSS AND
MACDONALD STREETS.

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Swear not at All.

"Swear not at all," my ear is pained,
To hear Jehovah's name profaned,
"Swear not at all," for so said Christ,
Whose words were ever gems unpriced.
This law the child of God proclaims—
"Above all things, swear not," said James,
That message was of priceless worth—
God's throne is heaven, his footstool earth,
Swear not by these—before that throne
Our words, our very thoughts are known.
Swear not by thine own hand or head—
Not by the living or the dead;
Not yet thy life, nor soul, nor health,
Nor yet that glittering phantom, wealth,
Nor swear by earth; as we expire,
God's footprints tell on every shore.
Not by the stars, nor orb of day,
Nor gems that pave the milky way,
Nor yet more distant realms above,
Made vocal by Jehovah's love;
Not by the Saints nor Sraphim,
These are of God, and BOW TO HIM.
Not by the balmy breath of spring,
Nor feathered songsters on the wing.
Not by the monsters of the deep,
Nor raging storms that o'er us sweep,
Nor by the lightning's flash on high,
Nor by the thunder roaring by,
Nor by angelic harp nor lyre;
And never on the Atlantic wire.
Nor by the King, nor Queen, or both,
Nor yet by other oath;
"SWEAR NOT AT ALL."

Good Democratic Doctrine.

The identity which exists, in many re-
spects between the Democratic party as
now constituted and the old Whig party,
cannot be better illustrated than by the fol-
lowing extract from one of the letters in-
cluded in DANIEL WEBSTER'S private cor-
respondence, dated.

SENATE CHAMBER, January 11, 1838.

I heartily concur in the resolution of the
House of Representatives, passed as early as
March, 1790, at a calm and dispassionate
period in our political history. That resolu-
tion is in the following words.

Resolved, That Congress have no author-
ity to interfere in the emancipation of
slaves, or in the treatment of them within
any of the States; it remaining with the
several States alone to provide any regula-
tions therein which humanity and true policy
may require.

The Democratic party of the present day,
in proof of its orthodoxy, has only refer to
such resolutions as this, drawn up in the
early days of the Republic, and indorsed
twenty years ago with the hearty concurrence
as the great "Defender of the Consti-
tution." The doctrine thus enunciated
has become the rallying cry of the Democ-
racy, and its success seems to involve the
stability of the Union.

A GOOD WORD FOR CRINOLINE.—The
Philadelphia Bulletin points out the fol-
lowing advantages resulting from the use of
crinoline: "It frees woman from a needless
weight of skirts, it strengthens the system by
exposure to cold and aids manufactures;
stimulates the whale fishery, improves fig-
ures, displays ankles to a dilirious extent in
getting up stairs, and give editors subjects
for articles. All things considered, we see
no great reason to grieve over the institu-
tion. It is not every fashion which de-
velops so much or such varied industry as
crinoline."

"You have lost your baby, I hear,"
said one gentleman to another. "Yes, poor
little thing! It was only five months old.
We did all we could for it. We had four
doctors, blistered its head and feet, put mus-
tard poultices all over it, gave it gine calo-
mel powder, leached its temples, and had it
bled, and gave it all kinds of medicines;
and yet after a week's illness it died."

Eating and Sleeping.

A medical authority, Hall's Journal of
Health, says:—"For persons who eat three
times a day, it is amply sufficient to make
the last meal of cold bread and butter and
a cup of warm drink. No one can starve
on it, while a perseverance in the habit soon
begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast so
promising of a day of comfort."

Yes, yes; and by omitting the third meal,
the individual, besides securing a night of
sound sleep, will not find on awaking in the
morning a bad taste in his mouth, so indica-
tive of general foulness. If one would al-
ways have a sweet mouth and a clean
tongue, he can secure them both by simply
ceasing to overtax the stomach. This fre-
quent eating is an idle, mischievous habit,
ruinous of both health and comfort; and it
prevents the individual from receiving the
great amount of enjoyment which it was in-
tended he should receive from eating, and
which is necessary to perfect nutrition.
Nothing should be eaten between the regu-
lar meals, whether these meals are taken
either two or three times a day; nor should
one eat so that the quantity ingested will
induce heaviness or uncomfortable feelings.
The cook tastes the food she prepares; and
by this frequent tasting she destroys both
the relish for her meals, and her health.
There are many housekeepers who have
the same pernicious habit.

We know farmers who, at the close of a
long summer day, during which they have
eaten heartily five times, and worked hard
from four o'clock in the morning to nine at
night, eat freely just before going to bed.
The stomach, already enfeebled by constant
working under disadvantageous circum-
stances, has now imposed on it an imprac-
ticable task, and the men lie down to sleep.
Next morning they are nervous—have
scarcely slept all night—feel more wearied
than they did when they lay down—and, on
the whole, think the farmer lives a dog's life.
So he does, so far as he sinks to mere ani-
malism—living to eat—taxing his digestive
apparatus at the expense of health, life, and
life's enjoyments. So on from day to day
till nature makes a desperate effort to rid
the body of superfluous food introduced into
it, burning it up by fever, or expelling it by
some different remedial effort.

Farmers, being so much in the open air,
with abundant exercise, should be the heat-
thiest people; but, like others who are cursed
with "abundance of bread," they are rheu-
matic, bilious, dyspeptic. This is a shame
and a sin. Farmer! it is sin. Your liver
complaints, chill fevers, etc., are as unne-
cessary as is the plague. Health and sweet
sleep will come to you when you need, un-
less by bad habits you drive them away.—
Life Illustrated.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—A Western cor-
respondent of Harper's Magazine gets off in
the following good one:—

"I was traveling in Virginia, by stage,
and spending the night at a country tavern,
and was greatly entertained by the talk of
the stage drivers and others sitting around
the bedroom fire in the evening: One old
codger worked off a good thing:—

"When I was down to the fair, a good
many years ago, there was a prize offered to
the one who would come the nearest to
making perpetual motion. Well, all sorts
of machines, of all shapes and materials,
were fetched there and shown, and the mak-
ers of them told how long they would run.
As I was walking about among them, I
saw a sign over a tent:—'All who want to
see perpetual motion and no mistake, meet
here.' So I paid the admission fee and
went in. Very soon a very queer little
man got on a box that served for a platform
and addressed the audience: 'Ladies and
gentlemen I'm going to exhibit to you the
most wonderfullest invention you have ever
seen; It's been runnin' for full three years
and if nobody stops it, it'll for ever. 'This
here he unrolled a strip of paper. This
is a Printer's BILL! and as he held it up to
the gaze of the people, they admitted wheth-
er the bill was paid or not, they all had been
sold,'"

A NEW WEAPON FOR DEFENCE OR AS-
SAULT.—In New York, Tuesday night, a
blackman grossly insulted a young orphan,
whereupon she immediately raised her skirts,
broke a piece of steel from the "skeleton,"
and with this weapon lacerated his face in
three bloody lines down his left cheek.

Little Things no Trifles.

How dear the chain that friendship weaver,
To bind the human heart—
How deep the wound its ruin leaves
When rudely forced apart!
Nor absence, solitude, or gloom
Its links can sever;
The flowers which intertwine may bloom
E'en 'mid the shades of night;
And yet how often is that chain
Most rudely severed here,
By scenes at which the soul must mourn,
And memory ask a tear.

'Tis not the power of greater things
Which causes rupture here,
Or direct desolation brings
On what we hold most dear,
But oft a little word—a look—
An unkind thought expressed—
A sentiment or thought mistook—
A kindly word suppressed—
These, these the chiefest mischief do—
These wound with keenest smart;
And, like the worm concealed from view,
Gnaw and consume the heart.

The gossamer a chord may weave
Which time can never destroy;
The coral 'mid the ocean leaves
The fruits of its employ;
The smallest action oft may make
A link in friendship's chain;
And the minutest agent break
What ne'er is formed again.
Then think it not a worthless thing
On trifles to bestow
That care—a willing offering—
Which greater objects know.

Indiana Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

Senate—Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution
inquiring into the expediency of enlarging
the Insane Asylum. Adopted.

Mr. Brown a similar resolution in regard
to a House of Refuge. Adopted.

Mr. Heffren one in regard to the town-
ship treasury paying for opening of town-
ship roads. Adopted.

Mr. Bennett a resolution to abolish town-
ship library system. Rejected.

A bill in relation to ventilating prisons
was read a second time.

A bill prohibiting unsafe paper currency
was read a second time.

A bill in reference to the qualification of
voters was read a second time, and after dis-
cussion referred to Judiciary committee.

A bill providing for re-appraisal of real
estate was ordered to be engrossed for a 3d
reading.

Mr. Wallace introduced a resolution in-
quiring into the expediency of prohibiting
the circulation of bank bills of a less de-
nomination than \$10.

Adjournd.

House—Mr. Kempf offered the following
resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on educa-
tion examine into the propriety of adding a
number of German works to every County
Library where the German population there-
of will justify so doing. Adopted.

Mr. Dobbins introduced a bill repealing
the prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Gregory introduced a bill to amend
the constitution of Indiana so as to confine
the qualifications of electors to free white
male citizens of the United States, of the
age of 21 years and upwards, who shall
have resided in the State six months prece-
ding the election.

A bill to prevent unauthorized paper cur-
rency was read a second time and referred to
committee on banks.

Mr. Braham introduced a bill providing
for the election of United States Senators,
which was read a third time.

Several other bills were passed to a second
reading, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2.

Senate—Mr. Cooper, from a select com-
mittee, reported that it was inexpedient to
declare water courses public highways.

Resolutions were introduced giving com-
mittee on Swamp Lands power to send for
persons and papers, to investigate alleged
frauds.

Bills were introduced, to amend an act de-
scribing misdemeanors, to amend the act li-
censing pilots at the falls of the Ohio, to
amend the act authorizing county agricul-
tural societies to hold real estate, to repeal the
tenth section of an act establishing courts
of reconciliation, to provide for the relief
and support of married women when desert-
ed by their husbands, and for children when
abandoned by their parents, defining embez-
zlement and providing punishment therefor.

On motion of Mr. Heffren, the bill for the
appraisal of real estate was taken up,
read a third time and passed. Ayes 45, nays
2.

Mr. Rice's bill for purifying and protect-

ing the ballot box, was referred to the Judi-
ciary committee.

Mr. Wallace's popular sovereignty Kansas
resolutions were taken up, and after consid-
erable discussion postponed till next Tues-
day.

The bill for warming and ventilating
county prisons was read a third time and
passed.

The bill authorizing County Commission-
ers to take possession of plank and turnpike
roads abandoned by the corporations con-
structing them, was passed.

Adjournd.

House—Mr. Waterman introduced a reso-
lution instructing Senators and Representa-
tives from this State to vote and use their
influence for the passage of an act donating
land for the endowment of agricultural col-
leges in each State.

Bills were introduced to change the time
for holding the Circuit Court in the 8th Ju-
dicial Circuit; to repeal the game law; to
amend the act to incorporate agricultural so-
cieties; to tax costs in State prosecutions to
the complaining witness if he fails to sub-
stantiate a case.

By consent of the House Mr. Prosser in-
troduced a resolution instructing our Sena-
tors and Representatives to secure an ap-
propriation for the building of a canal around
the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side.

The special order of the day, Mr. Edwards'
resolution authorizing a State loan to meet
expenses, instead of a tax for the current
year, coming up, the subject was discussed
until time for adjournment, and made the
special order for 2 o'clock, Friday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 3.

Senate—Mr. Shoemaker's bill in relation
to the building of towns, was ordered to a
third reading.

Bills were introduced, to require parties in
certain civil suits to advance the sheriff's
fees, to regulate the sale of liquor; the latter
was referred to the committee on Temper-
ance.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate
bank bills, were referred to Judiciary com-
mittee.

Several other bills were referred to appro-
priate committees, and Senate adjourned.

House—A number of bills were ordered
engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Dobbins' resolution inquiring into the
expediency of adopting a State sub-treasury
system was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Austin offered a resolution requiring
that the State prison committee inquire into
the causes of the increase of crime, which
was adopted.

Mr. Sullivan offered a resolution to change
the present law so that tax-payers may de-
duct their indebtedness from moneys or per-
sonal property; rejected.

A resolution inquiring into the expediency
of abolishing district school directors was
adopted.

The Senate appraisement bill was taken
up and read a first and second time.

Several bills and joint resolutions were
referred to appropriate committees, and sev-
eral Senate bills read the first time.

The bill repealing the liquor law of 1855
was passed—ayes 88, nays 11.

The Speaker announced the special order,
Mr. Edwards' State loan resolution.

After considerable discussion in regard to
the propriety of levying a tax for 1858, the
resolution to meet expenses by obtaining a
loan was adopted. Ayes 51; nays 45.

Adjournd.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

Resolutions were adopted inquiring into
the expediency of allowing all parties in
civil actions to testify as witnesses, as in
other cases; for the better protection of or-
chards, gardens, &c.; in favor of a law for
reducing the expense of transporting con-
victs to the State prison; and several others
of less general interest.

Several bills were introduced and properly
referred.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution to inquire
into the expediency of allowing negroes to
give testimony in State cases where white
persons are interested; laid upon the table,
22 to 19.

Mr. Culver introduced a bill fixing the rate
of interest at 10 per cent. on written agree-
ment, but in all other cases at six per cent.
Mr. Craven, from the Committee on Fed-
eral Relations, reported back the bill provid-
ing for the election, &c., of United States
Senators, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Studbaker moved to postpone the con-
sideration of the bill till the 25th inst; lost.
The bill was then debated until adjourn-
ment.

House—Several bills and resolutions were
introduced and referred.

Mr. Herney introduced a resolution in-
structing the Judiciary Committee to inquire
into the constitutional right of the State to
appropriate funds devoted to other objects to
meet ordinary expenses of government, &c.

Mr. Snyder offered a resolution that the
Trust Funds of the State cannot constitu-
tionally be applied to meet casual deficits,
which was lost by ayes 32; nays 32.

Mr. Dobbins introduced a resolution in-
structing the committee on agriculture to in-
quire into the propriety of a geological sur-
vey of the State.

Some bills of a local nature were intro-
duced, and the House adjourned till Monday
at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.

Senate—Mr. Hendry, from Judiciary com-
mittee, reported a bill for collection of taxes
from railroad companies, which was read a
second time and ordered engrossed.

Mr. Odell's bill, prescribing mode of elect-
ing U. S. Senators, was indefinitely post-
poned.

The bills to amend the Law Reform Act,
and defining embezzlement were indefinitely
postponed.

A large number of bills passed to a sec-
ond reading and were appropriately referred,
and the Senate adjourned.

House—A petition to prohibit persons
over 21 years of age from attending Com-
mon Schools, was referred to Committee on
Education.

The bill for appraisement of real estate
was referred to Committee on Ways and
Means.

A resolution of inquiry as to transactions
in the office of State Printer was adopted.

Mr. Kempf submitted the following which
was adopted by consent:

Resolved, That the Committee on Tem-
perance inquire into the propriety of estab-
lishing a license law pertaining to liquors,
which shall be not less than \$25 nor more
than \$500, and that the petitioner for such
a license shall hand in with the required fee
a petition signed by eight or ten of his neigh-
bors, vouching for his moral character and
the orderly conduct of his house. Said com-
mittee to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Clements submitted a resolution to ac-
journ on the 13th inst., which was amended
so as to adjourn if the business recommended
by the Governor was disposed of, and was
then adopted.

Several bills were introduced, passed to a
second reading, and were referred to com-
mittees, when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

Senate—The bill to amend the election
laws was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend the Swamp Land Act
was reported back, its passage recommended
and it passed the second reading.

Mr. Heffren offered a preamble and reso-
lution setting forth that as the House had
refused to do the business for which they
were called together, and as the session was
running the State in debt, that the Senate,
with the concurrence of the House, adjourn
on next Saturday.

Rejected by ayes 13, nays 32.

A bill for the incorporation of associations
for building towns was read the third time
and passed.

A large number of bills were read and re-
ferred to committees.

Mr. Hargrove's bill, providing the man-
ner of electing U. S. Senators, coming up,
the Senate resolved itself into a Committee
of the Whole, and the bill was discussed
until adjournment.

THE SIZE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The
possessions of the Hudson Bay Company,
or the territory of the continent over which
they exercise control, contains an area of
2,500,000 square miles. How much is that!
It is fifteen and half times larger than the
State of California; about thirty-eight times
as large as the State of New York; nearly
twice as large as the whole thirty-one
States of the Union, and if we omit the Ter-
ritory of Nebraska, is as large as all our
States and Territories combined!

THE following toast was recently
given at a ladies fair: "Woman, the morn-
ing star of infancy; the day-star of manhood;
the evening star of age; may we bask
in their influence until we are sky high."